



FACTS!

—BY—
E. V. SMALLLEY,
—OF—
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Missoula has now at least 4-500 people, and is growing at a rate that will bring it up to 10,000 by the end of 1891. New and important developments have taken place in the railway situation in Western Montana. They are making of Missoula a great transportation center, and are going soon to give it the control of the trade of large regions of country which have heretofore been cut off from it by formidable mountain barriers.

At Missoula the Hell Gate river is formed by the Bitter Root, which forms one of the most beautiful and fertile of all the valleys in the Rocky Mountains—a valley 100 miles long, with a width of from two to seven miles, and with large resources in its irrigated farms, its silver mines and its forests of pine and spruce.

The Bitter Root is the only fruit-growing valley in all Montana.

Missoula is the county seat of a county that embraces the whole of Northwestern Montana, with an area of 21,000 square miles. It is larger than the state of Massachusetts.

Missoula occupies one of the most beautiful sites ever prepared by nature for the uses of a large town. It is called the Garden City from its gardens, orchards and towns.

Missoula is becoming one of the most important points on the Northern Pacific system.

The Bitter Root Valley branch diverges here and runs up the valley fifty miles to Grantsdale. It will soon be extended about forty miles further, to the head of the valley. The new cut-off line to the Cœur d'Alene mining towns, also leaves the main line at Missoula. This road already partly finished will effect a saving of sixty-five miles in distance over the present route, and will as a consequence become the route of the through trains to the Pacific coast. The Northern Pacific has projected a line through the Flathead valley to the fine agricultural region and the coal fields north of Flathead Lake. This road will be about 150 miles long, and there is no question as to its early construction. The Washington and Idaho line, already completed as far east as Mullan, has been located to Missoula. The Great Northern has determined to start this year for the Pacific Coast. One survey, and the easiest for crossing the Rockies, takes the road up to the Dearborn river, through Cadott's Pass, and down the Big Blackfoot to Missoula. Should a northern route be selected the development of farms and mines and lumber industries in the northern part of Missoula county that would follow, could not fail to be of great benefit to the city.

During the past year the output of lumber from the Missoula district amounted to 80,000,000 feet, and the industry employed nearly 2,000 men.

The best coal yet discovered in western Montana is found in the upper valley of the Flathead river, north of Missoula.

Petroleum has been discovered north of Flathead Lake.

Descriptive matter mailed Free to any address.

M'Connell, Cook & Co.,
Real Estate & Financial Agents,

MISSOULA, MONTANA.

IS CHANDLER A COWARD?

Accused of Falsehood by Call, the New Hampshire Man Does Not Resent it.

A Lively Scene in the Senate, in Which Sherman Also Takes a Hand.

Stanford, of California, Makes a Speech Advocating the Passage of the Blair Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—In the senate today a number of bills were reported and placed on the calendar. Among them is one to authorize the purchase of gold and silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes in payment. The bill directs that the purchase of silver bullion shall amount to \$4,500,000 per month and as much gold bullion as may be offered, and the issue of treasury notes to the same amount. The bill also directs the coining of two million silver dollars per month. Beck said the report from the finance committee was not unanimous. He opposed it. Sherman and McPherson also said they opposed the bill.

In the debate on the resolution offered yesterday by Chandler censuring Call for interpolating in the record a paragraph that had not been spoken, that was unparliamentary and personally offensive, Call gave notice to Chandler that he would arraign him before the senate and demand an investigation by a committee for making a false accusation. He (Call) would convict the senator on evidence of his own that he did hear and know that he (Call) had uttered on the floor of the senate substantially the whole of the charge contained in the paragraph. He would not ask censure by the senate of Chandler, but would leave him to the judgment of the country for having heard his (Call's) remarks, and having had neither the courage nor the manhood to resent them.

Sherman declared the rules of the senate had been violated by the senator from Florida in as gross a manner as he had ever witnessed. When the United States senate came to such a condition that the term coward could be applied to a senator, and that senator could be charged with stating a thing falsely, it seemed to him the senate was receding from dignity. Call replied that if he was not at liberty to state that the resolution was not true, and that he could prove it, and that the senator when he made the charge knew it was not true, then he did not understand the rules of the senate; but if in the judgment of any senator, it is improper to use the language he would use, he would not object. The senator (Call) used language about me which I did not hear. He wrote language in the report accusing me of all the crimes in the catalogue, and he himself, this morning, changed me into a coward for not replying to that which I did not hear, and which he afterwards wrote in the record. When the senate has decided that such language is parliamentary to use, I will take occasion to defend myself from all imputations.

The Blair educational bill was then taken up as unfinished business, and Coke addressed the senate in opposition to it. It clearly violated the constitution, and as a measure of policy it was most unwise and mischievous. It had constantly declined in public favor until the indications gave good ground to hope for its defeat. The passage of the bill would be a slanderous imputation on every state in the union. It would be the first and irreparable step in the transfer of the jurisdiction of the common schools from the states to the national government. Stanford addressed the senate in advocacy of the bill. It seemed to him to proceed upon a right principle. The assumed constitutionality, and the important fact to be considered was whether national legislation was necessary. Illiteracy was conceded and also the fact that some states have not been able to meet the question. Federal aid, therefore, became necessary. When education became universal, the question of race distinction would be obliterated. It was sexes alike. He hoped under its provisions that women would be educated in different callings of life suitable to their sex. From education grew morality and religion in harmony with the sublime and always beneficent creator. The result would be to make humanity better, wiser and happier. It was through education that possibilities were to be ascertained and obtained, therefore he was strongly in favor of the passage of the bill. Reagan obtained the floor to speak against the bill and the senate adjourned.

The House.

In the house to-day the committee on commerce called up and the house passed the bills extending to San Diego and Wellington, Cal., the provisions of an act relative to immediate transportation of dutiable goods.

On motion of Butterworth the bill passed authorizing the secretary of state to appoint two suitable persons to represent the United States at the international conference in reference to the protection of industrial property at Madrid, Spain, April 1. The house then went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the Hooker bill. Hooker moved to strike out the first section of the house bill, which is a substitute to the senate bill fixing the boundaries so as to include the Cherokee outlet. After a long discussion Hooker's motion was defeated and pending further action the house adjourned.

Carnegie Gives a Dinner.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The dinner given to-night at the Arlington hotel by Andrew Carnegie to the president and cabinet and the delegates and officers of the International American conference was undoubtedly the most elegant affair of the kind ever given in this city. The floral decorations were novel and unique, among them orchids, tulips and crocuses, there being thousands of blossoms collected in New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah and other southern cities, as well as in the greenhouses of Philadelphia, New York and Boston. The menu was engraved in fine script upon heavy beveled blocks of paper mache, and every article of food described in plain English. There were no formal speeches.

Russia Wants a Hearing.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 25.—Baron de Struve, Russian minister at Washington, has been instructed to present the views of his government on the pending Behring sea negotiations at Washington, particularly touching the point of the protection of seals during the breeding season.

The Cashier Indicted.

New York, Feb. 25.—The grand jury to-day found two indictments against Cashier Vanzandt, of the Lenox Hill bank, in connection with the bank wrecking. Vanzandt has been arrested.

Mrs. Lovell Greeley, sister of the late Horace Greeley, died last night at Spring Creek, Pa.

THE SILVER BOW CASE.

Politicians at Washington Express Different Views on McHatten's Decision.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—[Special.]—Martin Maginnis, of Montana, felt quite elated to-day over the decision in the district court in favor of the democratic candidate for sheriff of Silver Bow county. He says it gives the stamp of justice to their claim. He will try and have the decision placed before the committee of the senate, in which case the republicans will be given an opportunity to reply. Representative Carter says that McHatten, who made the decision, was a candidate and his election would have been affirmed by the same vote; both claimants for judge resigned and Gov. Toole appointed McHatten. Col. Sanders says that the decision cuts no figure, as there was a proceeding instituted to take the case before the United States court, and McHatten refused to entertain it. If the democrats begin to press this decision, the colonel claims he will make a showing that this is only an incident and a part of an attempted steal.

An Order by Noble.

Secretary Noble revoked the order of Mr. Sparks, formerly land commissioner, which required reports from special inspectors on all lands surveyed. The order has been in effect since Sept. 15, 1885, and has been the cause of considerable kicking on the part of land officials. To carry out this order Mr. Sparks appointed four, or at times six, special inspectors for the entire country. They could not attend to the vast business on their hands, and the result was that several thousand claims are now tied up in the general land office awaiting adjustment. In many cases the appropriation has lapsed and been returned back to the treasury, so that the settlement of the case is made more complicated.

Money for the Columbia.

Senator Allen, of Washington, has introduced a bill appropriating \$138,000 for the improvement of the Columbia river between the head of Rock rapids and the foot of Priest rapids. The appropriation is divided giving \$68,000 for Rock rapids, \$41,000 for Cabinet rapids and \$29,000 for Priest rapids. This will improve over fifty-nine miles of the river near Pasco and above that place opens up 250 miles to navigation in the big bend country and the mining regions about Okanogan.

A Washington Scheme.

The National Board of Promotion adopted a resolution to-night, that while they favor a World's Fair in Chicago which has been chosen by the representatives, they recommend the incorporation into the bill of a provision for an international celebration at Washington in 1892, in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, and that the president appoint a government commission to formulate a plan for such a celebration. The plan is to include an enlargement of the national museum into a Three-American museum, to remain as a memorial building and a repository of the antiquities and history of the western hemisphere, a memorial bridge across the Potomac, and a statue of Christopher Columbus. The participation of all nations of the world will be invited.

The Crusade for Pure Food.

The senate committee on agriculture and forestry to-day had under consideration the Faulkner pure food bill, which establishes a bureau in the agricultural department with authority to inspect and analyze food and drugs and with power to seize and destroy articles deleterious to health. Several unimportant amendments were proposed and the bill put into shape by a subcommittee for action at the next meeting.

National Capital Notes.

Senator Reagan to-day introduced a bill to provide for a general system of reservoirs for irrigating the arid lands of the west.

Representative Wilson had an interview with Land Commissioner Groff to-day and was informed that a commission consisting of the chief of the pre-emption and two law clerks of the land office had been appointed to remodel and shorten the questions in taking final proof. This will be a small saving to each settler who pays for having the testimony written out.

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, introduced a bill to-day to extend the provisions of the Mississippi bill to the states of Minnesota, Oregon, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, Colorado, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana and Washington. This bill grants 5 per cent of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands to the state, and allows the state lands in lieu of what would be school lands, if not included in an Indian reservation.

TO HOLD THEM DOWN.

Riotous Members in the French Chamber to be Severely Dealt With.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The chamber of deputies to-day made a new rule for the government of its proceedings, with particular reference to recalcitrant deputies who, being called to order, declined to take their seats or otherwise, preferred to insolently defy the command of the speaker, so that the authority of the house, as represented by the speaker, is seldom respected, unless actual force is applied to. The trouble reached a climax in the recent revolt of the Bonapartists, who practically made a riot in the house. The new rule affixes a penalty for every refusal on the part of a member to obey an order of the president. The penalty is that a member be suspended during thirty-six sessions of the chamber.

Not Yet Out of Danger.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Abraham Lincoln, the son of Robert T. Lincoln, United States minister, is slightly better, to-day. Despite the improvement in his condition the doctors still consider his case dangerous. Young Lincoln is low to-night. He is breathing very heavily, is in great pain and has occasional convulsions. Specialists who have seen him in consultation are hopeless of his recovery; nevertheless, the world-wide power of recuperation he has hitherto shown is regarded as a point that may yet save him.

One Up in Smoke.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Feb. 25.—This morning the county court house and jail were totally destroyed by fire, together with most of the county records. The building was valued at \$55,000 and was insured for \$25,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

John Jacob Astor's Funeral.

New York, Feb. 25.—The funeral services over the remains of John Jacob Astor occurred this morning at the Trinity Episcopal chapel. They were conducted by Bishop Potter, Rev. C. G. Swope and Rev. Morgan Dix. There was a large attendance of prominent people. The body was taken to Trinity cemetery at One Hundred and Thirty-third street and Tenth avenue, where it was laid by the side of Mrs. Astor's remains.

England and Belgium have accepted the invitation of Germany to take part in a labor conference.

AGGRESSIVE JIM HILL.

The Great Northern Causing the Magnates of the Other Railroads Much Uneasiness.

The Company Thinks It Can Run Its Line Without Any Agreements.

President Hill Talks About Rates, and Insists that Tariffs Should be Made on a Safe Basis.

The Great Northern railway, which has secured control of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, the Montana Central, the Eastern Minnesota and several other railroads, and is now building an extension from Great Falls, Mont., to the Pacific coast, is the cause of considerable uneasiness among the other roads with which it comes in competition, says the Chicago Herald. The Great Northern railway owns the largest and fastest line of steamers plying between Duluth and Buffalo, and its completed lines of railroad stretch westward from Duluth into Montana and southward down to Sioux City on the Missouri river. The road cares nothing for the interstate law, and its recently issued tariffs ignore the long and short haul clause of the famous measure in the most open manner. The Great Northern is popularly supposed to be a very near relation to the Canadian Pacific. At the meeting of the eastern and western lines in New York recently to discuss the matter of rates in competition with the lake routes the Great Northern ignored an invitation to be present, and now it is given out that the company thinks it can conduct its business without any conferences or agreements with any other carriers. President Hill of the Great Northern, says regarding the matter: "Let them fix rates to suit themselves, and if they are not too high we will agree to them. But if they get rates too high there is sure to be cutting, first secretly and then openly. It will be a terrible blow followed by demoralization. I believe in stability of rates. Let the rates by lake and rail be fixed just so high they can be maintained in the dull season as well as when business is brisk, and we will agree to them."

At the meeting in New York mentioned above it was thought the rates from New York to Duluth should be higher than on a basis of 89 cents, first-class, as fixed last year. This basis fell at one time as low as 69 cents. Regarding this President Hill says: "The rates have fallen every summer to something like 69 cents. That shows that this is the only rate which can be maintained, and it won't be safe to put it much higher. We wouldn't agree to do so, any way. Rates from Buffalo to Duluth have always been higher than from Buffalo to Chicago, although there is no justice in it. The distance is about the same. I believe that there will be no trouble when they put them on the same basis. Of course that would give our St. Paul & Duluth line, belonging to the Manitoba system, an advantage—but shouldn't we have it? We have a geographical advantage over the Chicago lines. It is only 150 miles from Duluth to St. Paul, while it is 400 between Chicago and St. Paul, which is 250 miles in our favor. Why shouldn't we carry freight cheaper?"

President Hill will insist on a big differential. He would like the trunk lines to fix the lake and rail rates from New York to Duluth and Chicago at the same figure, and then let the northwestern roads fight it out among themselves, and he has so advised the trunk lines, it is reported.

The Trans-Siberian Railway.

New York, Feb. 25.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Tribune writes: A final decision has at last been reached by the imperial government regarding the trans-Siberian railroad. The work of construction will be begun at once and pushed vigorously to completion. Surveys have been made with sufficient accuracy to determine the most practicable route and also to indicate the cost and time required for the enterprise. Gen. Annenkov, builder of the trans-Caspian road, reckons the entire line to Vladivostok will cost less than \$200,000,000, and through trains from the Baltic to the Pacific can be run within five years from beginning. The highly important consideration in this matter is the colonization of the country along the Amur river. Besides vast agricultural possibilities, the region is exceedingly rich in precious metals. For years it has been known to contain some of the richest deposits in the world and vast stores of gems have also been taken from the mines. This region and products belong to the Russian crown.

BEHRING SEA FISHERIES.

The Canadians Name a Man to Assist in the Washington Negotiations.

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.—Sir John MacDonald announced in the commons that T. H. Tupper, minister of marine and fisheries, has gone to Washington to assist in the negotiations for the settlement of the Behring sea trouble.

In the commons to-day Mitchell, member of the opposition, called attention to a Washington dispatch saying that England had abandoned her contentions in the Behring sea matter on condition of compensation for last season's seizure. He thought England dilatory in asking for a Canadian representative at the last moment, and that Tupper was not well qualified to represent Canada. Sir John MacDonald expressed confidence in Tupper. It is asserted the negotiations thus far at Washington are purely preliminary and that no settlement has been reached.

In the Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Cobb, radical, gave notice in the commons to-day that if Smith's motion asking the house to adopt the report of the Parnell commission, with Lewis' amendment censuring Parnellites, was carried, he would move a resolution declaring the house deplores it, as it appears that at the time Parnellites were engaged in their alleged treasonable conspiracies, many members of the government, especially Salisbury and Balfour, were in close alliance and treaty with those members, and therefore Salisbury and other members of the government deserve the severest condemnation.

A Movement for the Exiles.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A committee has been formed in London, with branches at Newcastle and other places, for the purpose of endeavoring to secure a mitigation of the severe treatment accorded to political prisoners in Siberia. A number of workmen's, radical and socialist associations will hold a demonstration at Hyde Park in March in favor of the prisoners now in Siberia.

The Bodies of Seventy Babes.

WARSAW, Feb. 25.—The police report that the bodies of seventy murdered babes have been found in the cellar of the house of a midwife named Skobinska.

SENATOR WINSHIP OBJECTS.

Editor Edwards, of The Fargo Argus, Denounced as a Liar.

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—Mr. Winship in the senate this afternoon rose to a question of privilege and quoted from the Fargo Argus in which he is called a white supple and accused of poker playing on Sunday and working the reform racket the rest of the week. Mr. Winship said this was the second time that the editor or correspondent of the Argus had attempted to blacken his character in this manner. He pronounced the writer of the article a wilful and malicious liar, and wanted his remarks recorded verbatim in the official journal of the senate. The feud between Editor Winship and Editor Edwards has been very bitter for many years, but their passions at present have reached the boiling point. The war between North Dakota politicians grows fiercer every day.

UNION LABOR PARTY.

The Old Party Denounced and the Aims of the New One Set Forth.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 25.—The conference of the Union Labor party, in which a majority of the members of the national executive committee and a number of members at large are taking part, began here to-day. Resolutions were adopted congratulating the party upon its fight in the campaign of 1888, which was characterized by "the most extravagant, corrupt and shameless use of money by the democratic and republican parties ever witnessed in the United States. Although there has been a change of administration there has been no change of policy calculated to relieve the agricultural and industrial classes." Allegiance to the Union labor party is reaffirmed, and renewed efforts are urged for the reforms advocated in the platform of 1888, relating to finance, transportation, land and the suppression of trusts, as all evils which now afflict the agricultural and industrial classes have their origin in these questions. The Knights of Labor, Wheel, Farmers' Alliance, Farmers Mutual Benefit association, Patrons of Husbandry are invited to incorporate with the party in the campaign of 1890.

KENTUCKY GRAVE ROBBERS.

Louisville Physicians Accused of Attempting to Rob a Cemetery.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 25.—This city is agog on account of an attempt by three prominent local physicians of this city to rob the graves of Tom Johnson and Ed Pearce, who were buried at New Albany cemetery Saturday. The men were to commit the deed early this morning, but the officers got wind of it and were in waiting. Drs. T. Blackburn and W. E. Grant were arrested and placed in jail. The third doctor fled and his identity is not known. The negro who drove the wagon was shot dead as he started to run. A second colored man who went along to help the ghoul, was also arrested. The medical students from this city are said to have robbed the same cemetery repeatedly. The offense is a felony in Indiana.

Doctors Grant and Blackburn, who were captured, are prominent in medical circles and occupy high positions in the Kentucky school of medicine. The grand jury this afternoon indicted them on charges of grave robbery and conspiring to commit a felony. The penalty for these charges range from three to fourteen years' imprisonment. The college faculty have engaged eminent counsel to defend the doctors. The state will make a spirited effort to convict. The negro boy killed in the fight was buried by the college to-day.

Robbed by the Foreman.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—This afternoon A. G. Leonard & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, made an assignment, the liabilities and assets being placed at \$100,000 each. The immediate cause of the assignment was failure to meet the payment due on a new factory. The real trouble, it is claimed, is the embezzlement of large sums of money by the firm's foreman, S. M. Cutler. The amounts of the embezzlement have not yet been learned, but the firm claims he has been robbing them systematically for eighteen months. Cutler is missing and is thought to be in Canada.

Dudley Again Knocked Out.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Judge Patterson, of the supreme court, to-day denied the application of Col. Dudley to vacate the order for his examination before the trial in the suit brought by him against the Press Publishing company to recover \$10,000 for alleged libel in the publication of the "Blocks of Five" letters. Dudley's counsel claimed that he had been in the state since the order was granted, but the judge claimed that Dudley had avoided service of the order, and cannot expect consideration from the court when he refuses to submit himself to its jurisdiction.

Now the Bishop's Son.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—E. B. Escher, Jr., son of Bishop Escher, was to-night formally tried and expelled from the Evangelical church in Chicago. The principal charge was that he brought suit in the civil courts against church brethren without first referring to the brotherly means prescribed. His suit was one for libel against the publishers of a Pennsylvania periodical growing out of the controversy between Bishop Escher and the recently suspended Bishop Dubs.

Drifting on the Shoals.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Captain Turner, of the American schooner Harry Prescott, reports that on Feb. 8, in latitude 34, longitude 75, he have to near a wreck of a three-masted schooner, dismantled and water-logged, with the sea making a clean breach over her. Four men were clinging to the after-hoop. Owing to a dangerous sea, Captain Turner says he was unable to render them assistance. When last seen the wreck was drifting towards the Hatteras shoals.

The Bridge was Washed Out.

EVANSTON, Ill., Feb. 25.—The Nashville & Chicago fast mail on the Evansville & Terre Haute road came upon a washed out bridge over Delo creek last night. The engine and tender went through and two cars were derailed. Engineer Lyons and Fireman Bodwin are missing and are supposed to be under the engine. The conductor and two passengers are slightly hurt.

Republican Clubs in Session.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 25.—The state convention of the league of republican clubs met here to-day, appointed the usual committees and selected delegates to the national convention to be held at Nashville, March 4.

A Texas Special.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—A special says a terrible hurricane swept over part of Northern Texas this morning. The Masonic hall in Gainesville was torn to pieces, the court house unroofed and the Santa Fe railroad track wrecked. Twenty buildings were blown down. Nobody was killed but several were injured.

MIGHTY RUSH OF WATERS

Additional Details of the Disaster Attending the Breaking of the Walnut Grove Dam.

A Solid Body of Water Eighty Feet High Which Swept All Before It.

The Loss of Life Will Reach at Least Fifty—Sees on the Spot as Described by the Sheriff.

PRESCOTT, ARIZ., Feb. 25.—The worst fears of the Walnut Grove disaster are more than realized, although the particulars came in slowly and are still meager. Two prospectors arrived last night from the upper dam. They state that they camped above the dam on Friday night. About 1 o'clock Saturday morning the dam broke, the water running down the narrow and steep canon in a solid body eighty feet high. One man was rescued from the top of a tree. They say that not even a remnant of the dam exists. The immense body of water, one and a half miles square and sixty feet deep, was emptied in an hour. They had talked with many from the smaller dam, fifteen miles below, who said that up to Saturday evening twenty-five bodies had been recovered, but could give no additional names. The survivors were in great destitution, having neither provisions nor clothing, and coarse grain sacks were being used in lieu of clothing. The camp of workmen engaged in building the flume has not been heard from at all, and it is feared that all are lost. No news has yet been received here from Wickenburg or from the settlements below the dam. More detailed particulars are looked for now every moment.

A messenger bringing further details of the Walnut Grove disaster arrived this morning. Sheriff O'Neil, who went to the scene of the disaster, writes as follows: "The scene of desolation along the Hassayampa below the site of the dam is complete. For miles the waters turned free by the breaking of dams have filled the bed of the creek with bodies and with enormous boulders, trees, and every other kind of debris. The following is an impartial list of the drowned: Hannah McCarthy, Joe Reynolds, a miner, George Ebbetts, laborer, Alexander McMillin, coachman for VanLuren, Eli Wheeler, laborer, one Mexican, name unknown, G. L. Cook, laborer, S. L. White, laborer, John Silabee, Charles King, blacksmith, Patrick Hay, laborer, Patrick Barry, laborer, Charles Bracken, laborer, William Flanagan, laborer, Frederick Palmer, laborer, Casper Foster, laborer, L. L. Haynes, laborer and eight Chinamen. Besides these mentioned some twelve or fifteen miners who were placed mining between the upper and lower dam, with a number of ranches along the stream are shown, and when the casualties are ascertained the entire loss of life will probably be between fifty and sixty. A number of bodies have been recovered, many of which were found twenty and thirty miles from the place where the flood overtook them. All the remains are more or less unruined, while in several cases only fragments have been recovered. Many bodies have doubtless been buried in the sand, others torn to pieces and others taken far south.

The impetus of the stream of water when turned loose can hardly be appreciated without going over the ground covered by it. Those who saw it say it came down almost in a perpendicular wall, ninety or a hundred feet high, and apparently crushed down instead of sweeping away everything before it. The great body of water, one and a half miles square and sixty feet deep, was emptied in an hour. Immense boulders weighing tons were thrown around, enormous trees were broken in two or torn into shreds. A flat iron was picked up weighing five miles and the embedded in the walls of the canyon eighty feet above the present level of the stream. A large safe containing seven thousand dollars was swept away and no trace has been found of it. The flood struck the lower dam at 1:50 a. m., and five minutes later the headwaters, five miles below, were swept away. Several persons were at both points watching, but notwithstanding this the number drowned at the first point were over thirty and those who escaped did so with only what they had on their backs, many in only their night clothes. The survivors are in great destitution, having neither provisions nor clothing. Many are using coarse grain sacks in lieu of clothing.

Friday night a courier was sent from the upper to the lower dam to warn the residents that the former structure was in danger of breaking, but owing to the storm the messenger lost his life in trying to cross the Hassayampa, within view of the survivors of the camp. He had tried to save Chas. Thompson. The courier who arrived this afternoon from below Wickenburg, reports that bodies have been discovered at Wickenburg, and three in addition to those already discovered. The old historic Bill ranch, with all other ranches along the river, have been entirely swept away.

Held Up the Stage.

BUTTE, Feb. 25.—[Special.]—It was learned to-day that the stage to Pipe Stone Springs was held up eighteen miles from Butte on Saturday afternoon last. There were no passengers on the coach, the only occupant being the driver, John A. Paul. Two masked men jumped into the road and called on him to throw up his hands, which he did. They then went through him, but got nothing. They did not touch the mailbag and overlooked \$110 in money which was in the coach. They then took a drink of whiskey out of a jug and ordered Paul to drive on, which he did.

Evictions in Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 25.—The eviction of tenants on the land of the bankrupt Graf-Bennet iron works took place to-day. The tenants were pushed out in a driving rain, and the scene rivaled those so often culled from Ireland. Every door of the twenty-five in "Little Linnick" was barred. The Mrs. Lynch was first pushed open, and she, with seven small children, was dumped on the wet ground with her ruined household effects. Most of the families were ejected. No serious trouble occurred, but there were ominous growls from the gathering crowd.

Slosson Wins.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The eighth game of the billiard tournament to-night was between Heiser and Slosson. Score: Slosson, 500; Heiser, 382; highest runs, Slosson, 87 and 55; Heiser, 141 and 127; averages, Slosson, 17.24-37; Heiser, 14.4-27.

Three Lives Sacrificed.

MONTGOMERY, Minn., Feb. 25.—At the home of Frank Washa, four miles from Montgomery, Thos. Yindra shot and instantly killed Miss Lizzie Washa. He then fatally shot Frank Weaver and ended the tragedy by blowing off his own brains.